

**PILULARIA AMERICANA NEW TO TENNESSEE.**—The Pillwort, *P. americana* A. Braun, a diminutive, aquatic pteridophyte in the family Marsileaceae, was first collected near Fort Smith, Arkansas by Thomas Nuttall in 1819. Since that time, its known range in the United States has been slowly expanded.

Presently it is known in the United States from Crook (collected in 1894) and Lake Counties, Oregon; in California from Siskiyou and Modoc Counties southward to San Diego Co.; from Cherry Co., Nebraska; Reno and Harvey Counties, Kansas; Comanche Co., Oklahoma; Burnet Co., Texas; Conway, Faulkner, Garland, Logan, Sebastian, and Washington Counties, Arkansas; and Barrow, Walton, Washington, and Oglethorpe (9.3 mi NE of Lexington at Echols Mill, 11 Nov 1962, *D. Blake & F. Montgomery s. n.*, MO) Counties, Georgia. The range of *P. americana* has also been stated to include Louisiana by H. B. Correll (*Amer. Fern. J.* 57:31–32, 1967), but D. S. Correll (pers. comm. with D. B. Lellinger) has confirmed that this was an error.

On 12 Aug 1979, the second author discovered *P. americana* washed up on the shore of man-made Fall Creek Lake directly behind the Park Inn at Fall Creek Falls State Resort Park, Van Buren Co., Tennessee (*A. J. Petrik-Ott 1379 & F. D. Ott*, US). Following the initial discovery, we were amazed to find the shore line behind and ca. 100 yards to the east and west of the Inn literally covered with stranded plants of *P. americana*, and there were equally as many adrift in the water along the shore. These plants ranged from near perfect specimens to those in various stages of decay. In places along this shore, abundant stranded plants of *P. americana* formed drifts up to six inches wide and one inch deep. There were no rooted plants at this site.

The first author found rooted plants on the southeast side of the dam, growing in sand and about six inches of water (*A. J. Petrik-Ott 1380 & F. D. Ott*, US). A search of the northwest side of the dam yielded an unbelievably large plant of *P. americana* which was floating and caught among the stem bases of a cattail population (*A. J. Petrik-Ott 1381 & F. D. Ott*, US). This plant consisted of an extremely branched, continuous rhizome bearing numerous leaves (morphologically rachises and stipes) and tufts of roots. There was sufficient material from this one plant to make five rather crowded herbarium specimens. Other floating plants were caught among the rocks of the dam on the lake side in great quantity.

Rooted plants of *P. americana* (only 1 to 2 cm tall) were found to bear several sporocarps, but those found floating and stranded on shore (up to 6 cm tall) bore only occasional sporocarps. Before our collections were made, there had been a good deal of rain and the lake appeared to be up about a foot above normal. Many of the stranded and floating plants may have been washed free from their rooted places; indeed many still had sediment clinging to their roots. However, it is difficult to believe that the large, extremely rhizomatous plant found on the northwest side of the dam had been uprooted. Its rhizome was quite green, not whitish like the rhizomes of rooted plants, and its roots free of sediment. This plant certainly would have broken into many pieces had it previously been rooted in the soil.

This site for *P. americana* extends its known range by approximately 400 miles ENE from Faulkner County, Arkansas and 170 miles NW of Walton County, Georgia.—*Aleta Jo Petrik-Ott and Franklyn D. Ott, Department of Biology, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152.*

**NEW NAMES FOR POLYPODIUM CHNOODES AND P. DISSIMILE.**—Among the species of *Polypodium* subg. *Goniophlebium*, few are more distinct than *P. chnoodes* Spreng. (Neue Entdeck. 3:6. 1822). Specimens of this species have very large (5–8 mm long), strongly clathrate, blackish, spreading rhizome scales and are weakly and evenly pilosulous on both lamina surfaces. The pinnae are fully to partially adnate to the rachis and, in the latter case, often have a conspicuous, basal auricle overlapping the rachis. Small, round sori are borne in 2 or 3 rows on each side of the pinna midrib. The veins anastomose in a typical goniophlebioid pattern. The species is found in the Antilles, on Trinidad, and from Guatemala to Venezuela and Colombia. In looking at type photographs and specimens of New World *Polypodium*, I was surprised to see that the type of *P. dissimile* L. (Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 2:1035. 1759), a specimen collected by Browne in Jamaica (LINN 1251.24), is exactly the same as *P. chnoodes*. Apparently everybody has adopted Sprengel's name; nevertheless it must be put in synonymy under *P. dissimile*.

The name *P. dissimile* has been applied consistently but incorrectly to a species of *Polypodium* subg. *Polypodium* which has small (2–4 mm long), non-clathrate, reddish-brown, appressed rhizome scales and which is glabrous on both lamina surfaces, except for minute hairs on the costae. Most pinnae are partially adnate to the rachis and are abruptly contracted at the base, often from a rather dilated supra-basal portion. Small to medium, slightly elongate sori are borne in a single row on each side of the pinna midrib. The veins are 2- or 3-forked and do not anastomose. The species is found over roughly the same range as "*P. chnoodes*," and in addition extends to Mexico, Peru, and Suriname. Now that *P. dissimile* has to be used for what was called *P. chnoodes*, the next available name is *P. sororium* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd. (Sp. Pl. ed. 4, 5:191. 1810), based on a specimen collected by Humboldt and Bonpland near Caripe, Venezuela (B-Hb. Willd. 19684). The name *P. sororium* has been used occasionally in the past for some Venezuelan specimens, but generally has been thought to be a synonym of *P. dissimile*.—*David B. Lellinger, U.S. Nat'l. Herbarium NHB-166, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.*

**A NEW RECORD FOR PELLAEA ATROPURPUREA IN MARYLAND.**—While collecting specimens for the Herbarium at Towson State University, I discovered a small colony consisting of six plants of the Purple-stemmed Cliff-brake, *P. atropurpurea* (L.) Link, growing in east-facing crevices of an old railroad trestle at Rowlandsville, in Cecil County, Maryland. This is a new county record for Maryland, as well as the first record of this species for the Delmarva Peninsula. A voucher, *Redman 3698*, has been placed in the Towson State University Herbarium (BALT).—*Donn E. Redman, Herbarium, Towson State University, Towson, MD 21204.*